WEEKLY and two of the Daily..... 50 00 Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber separately, the extra copies will not be sent.

"There's no trusting anybody to do things right," continued Mrs. B.—, in a nervous, complaining way. "As if 1 hadn't enough to worry for one year, is as follows: Within the County

25 cents. turn her thoughts to something more pleasant.
"I'm dreadfully worried about him," she re-THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point | new and more painful character. for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year." All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address

BINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapolis.

Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker for March. Baby.

On tip-toe I entered the bed-room of baby: My fingers were tingling clear out to their tip-ends
With bitssful expectancy's luscious sweet fever;
As trembling I parted the gossamer cuttains
Where baby lay, fair as a iresh morning glory,
Soft-cushioned on folds of the binest of velvet—
A rose-bud dropped down on a bed of blue lilles.

Lake petals of purest and pinkest petunias,
Four delicate fingers crept out of their nestling,
Transparent and chubby, they rest on the crib's edge,
And draping the fingers, a fringe of crochet work,
As flowsy and light as a net-work of snow-lace, ay, kissing them daintily-ever so daintily !

Nails soft and so tiny, and tinted like pink-buds, Looked up to me temptingly—"ever so canning;"

And asked me to kiss them, and ohl how I longed to,
But dare not, for baby was smiling so sweetly
I knew he beheld then an angel-face near him.

Loose ringed, on his temple of pure alabaster,
Lay curis of the softest and lightest of texture,
As sketched by a crayon of delicate gold-tint;
Such curis as the gods gave to Cupid and Pysche!
Those kissable curis, with their live, springing tendrils,
Came up to my lips and went down to my heart strings,

Those eye-lids so filmy, translucent as amber, Were colored and toned by the blue eyes beneath them, The softest of purple. O marvelous eye-lids!

Ah! what is this clinging so close at my heart-strings.
'Tis fear—that I know by the thrill in my bosom:
'Tis born of these ringlets, and finges and eye-lids;
Born of this beauty too precious for mortals;
It tells me I look on the face of an angel
That lies there deceiving my soul by concealing
Its pinious beneath the blue waves of the velvet.

I'll wake him! with kisses that even an angel Por such rare enjoyment would fold its wings gladly: Would cling to mortality long for the love of !

The rarest of eye-brown his laugh reassures me!

I'll crush him down hard, wings and all, on my bosom,
and punish the darling with rods made of kisses!

Select Miscellany.

Work and Worry. I have two neighbors who interest me considerably. For some time past I have been observing them pretty closely—observing them as a philosopher. The humanitary aspect of the case I keep out of sight as much as possible, as that would distusb my mind. I, philosopher you know, must dwell in a serene atmosphere. One of my neighbors is a poor woman, with four children wholly dependent on her for food and clothing.

The humanitary aspect of the case is "Just look how red his face is!" exclaimed Mrs. B—; "are you sick, darling?" and she gathered him up in her arms. "Just feel his hand; it is burning with fever."

I took the soft little hand in mine, and held it for a few moments to mark the degree of heat. To me there was nothing beyond the warmth of The other is the wife of a citizen comfortably well off, and has two servants to do the work of her household. It is about two years since I commenced observing them, and both have failed erably in that time. If the work of ex- fever. Is your throat sore, darling?" haustion continues as rapid as it has been going on for the last twelve months it will only take a year or two more to complete their life histories. My poor neighbor, I think, will hold out longest, as the disease from which she is suffering does not break down the constitution so quickly as the one that has robbed my other neighbor's cheeks of their bloom, and her step of its lightness.

Yesterday I called in to see Mrs. M——, my poor neighbor. I found her standing over a washing-tub, with a pale, weary face. It was three o'clock in the afternoon, and, from the quantity and condition of her work, it was plain that she had yet two hours of exhausting labor before

"Always hard at work, Mrs. M—," said I.
"Yes," she answered, with a faint smile. 'and work are old friends." "Work," I remarked, "is a friend that sticks to some people closer even than a brother."
"You may well say that," was her reply to this, with an amused expression on her thin face; "I am work's favorite sister."

"I smiled in return, and said: "You manage to keep cheerful with it all, Mrs. ing at my work sometimes, and that makes it

I glanced around the room. To my eyes every thing wore a cheerless aspect. Two neglected children were playing on the floor. Perhaps I ought not to say neglected, for their faces were clean, and their clothes not in a very bad con-Yet it was plain to see that the moth-nds were too full of work to care for them

"Singing," said I, "is better than sighing. I am glad that you have heart enough to sing at "Why shouldn't I? Everybedy has to work; some harder than others, it is true: but it all goes in the lifetime. I am too thankful to get work to sit down and cry over it."

"And so you sing to make it lighter?"
"Yes," she answered in quiet way.
"Your health is not very good?" said I. "Not so good as it was a year ago. I tire more quickly and suffer oftener with bad head-Of late I have been a good deal troubled with a pain in my side. But I try not to think of any doubt. If Mrs. B- keeps on after this

it. Thinking about pains and troubles, you know, fashion she's shuffle off her mortal coil in less always make them worse." "I know some people," said I, "who would be happier than they are if they had a few grains of your philosophy."

"Our minister says that we make, for the most part, our world of happines or misery. And I believe him. Why, if I gave way to gloomy thoughts I should make myself wretched all the day long. But what would be the use of that? It wouldn't lighten my work any. but make it heavier; and dear above knows, it is heavy enough now! Some one has said that worry

enough now! Some one has said that worry "Indeed; what ails her?" I asked kills quicker than work. It is as much as I can "Oh! she worried herself sick yesterday, ma'am, do to keep up under the burden of work; worry, about Freddy. And it wasn't a bit of use. trouble myself a great deal about what I can't fellow. help, and try to act on the precept of the Good
Book which says, "take no thought for the morrow." The truth is, it's as much as I can do

I passed on, saying to myself: "Yes, Mrs

M—— was right; worry kills quicker than work.

If Mrs. B—— keeps on as fast as she is now goto take thought for each day as it comes along.
We only have a day at a time, you know, and it's my belief that, if we improve our to-days

If Mrs. B—— keeps on as fast as she is now going she will get to the end of her journey long before her hard-toiling neighbor."

I shall look in upon both of them again before ightly, God will take care of our to-morrows."

Mrs. M—bent down over her washing-tub and resumed her work, adding as she did so:

"But we must improve our nows as well as our to-days. I've got full two hours' work ahead of ne, and musn't stand idling."

I sat a while longer talking with Mrs. M. and then retired, saying to myself,"Poor woman! your work is too hard for you. It is wasting your life away. Your slender frame was never liam, is one of the most splendid and convenient

made for toil like this." Passing from the door of my humble neighbor ter of the globe. It is spacious, and somewhat I crossed the street, and rang at a house of more resembles the Tower of London, in that it conimposing aspect than hers. A servant showed sists of various streets and sources adapted for me into a hansomely furnished parlor, where I different military purposes. On all sides it is waited several minutes for the lady on whom I had called. ad called.

"Are you sick, Mrs. B——?" said I as I took deep fosse, over which are placed drawbridges

her hand, and looked with concern into my neigh-leading to the principal gateways. Arrived in Calcutta, a raw griffin, of course, i went to in-"Not sick," she answered, "but worried half spect the lions, and among others the fort. out of my life. Sit down I am glad to see you." The fort is often the scene of animated festivity, from the presence of native jugglers, required; "anything more than usual?"

"There's always something more than usual The performances of these strange people have appening in this house," she replied in a fretful been so often described that I shall only mention

way: "it seems to me that nothing goes right. a few, for otherwise I might tire the reader. One Just come up stairs and I'll show you some of them struck me as being curious, from its hav-She arose and followed her, ascending to the sacred history, as having been performed by the chamber on the next floor. It had been newly | magicians of Egypt, in the time of Moses, and in

papered, I saw at a glance.
"Now just look at that border!" she said, pointing upwards. "Isn't it horrid? It spoils the from the most distant ages, from father to son, whole effect of the room. The piece I chose there is little wonder that such a similarity can was lovely. What possessed the man to substi | exist. The particular trick alluded to is the aptute this is more than I can tell. He came while parent conversion of a brass coin into a snake. was out, and the room was finished when I re seated himself about five yards from me, on a

I looked at the border but made no remark. "Did you ever see anything so outlandish?" move during the whole performance. I showed said Mrs. B-, with an expression of disgust on the coin to several persons who were close beside

I suppose it must be sent down to my want of sign from him. I not only grasped the coin I held taste in things ornamental, but I could not see in firmly in my right hand, but crossing that hand what the border was out of keeping with the style of paper. To me it was very neat and ap-

in a disturbed manner. "Never. The man must began a short incantation, accompanied by a take it off. It will be a constant eye sore. And monotonous and discordant kind of recitative, and just look how poorly he has matched the pattern repeating the words, "Ram Sammu," during some that reconnoitre, he would have lived only to fight

failed too see the defect. On going nearer, how- hand, as if throwing something at me, giving, at hero, but politics can never make him a patriot.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEI.

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me already, this must be added! It has set my

"How is little Freddy?" I asked, wishing to

olied-the troubled aspect of her face taking on a

"No, he's not just sick; but I expect he will

gone a long time; so long that I got very uneasy. I questioned her closely when she came back, and

would you believe it? the creature owned to having been to see some of her Irish friends some-

Freddy has been exposed to the infection of small pox or scarlet fever? Why, I hardly slept an hour at a time all night thinking about it. He

looked heavy and drooping this morning, and I

"What did he say?" I asked.
"Oh!" she replied, "doctors never give you any satisfaction. He made light of the matter, of

course. But I understood the meaning of that. He didn't wish to alarm me. I shan't have a mo-

I suggested that it was only conjectured as to

the child's having been exposed to disease; and that she might be fretting herself to no purpose. This, instead of allaying, seemed to increase her disturbance of mind. So I tried a new subject,

seizing upon the first one that presented itself.

knew that she had obtained, a few weeks before,

"Yes," she replied; "but I don't expect her to

every day to receive notice that she is going to

"I smiled in spite of the solemn face that

"I am afraid you take trouble on interest, Mrs.

"It's easy enough to talk," replied Mrs. B-

a little impatiently, "but if you'd passed through

I heard the child's waking cry. "Come with me to the nursery," said Mrs

There's no fever here, Mrs. B-," said I

"Yes, there is," she replied. "He's got a high

Freddy put his hand to his neck, and swallowed

The face of Mrs. B-grew suddenly pale a

"There, I knew it! I knew it! He's getting

the scarlet fever. Oh, dear!" and she laid her face down among the child's sunny curls, and sobbed

"Fray don't distress yourself, Mrs. B—; Freddy is not sick," I urged. But my words had no effect upon her. She sobbed on for some

I pulled the bell-rope, and the nurse came almost immediately.
"You must go for the doctor," said Mrs. B.—

As I took his hand again my own came in con-

tact with hers. It was as cold as marble. No

together, and see which is hottest." "You have fever," she replied.

"Feel my hand," I said; "mine and Freddy's

"No," said I; "your hand is icy cold. It has deceived you. Freddy has no fever."

he was in no immediate danger. But the mother was in most need of medical attention. Her nervous fears had so exhausted her that she was

unable to hold her head up. She was lying on the sofa when the doctor came, her face of a deathly hue. He scolded her soundly, saying that she would kill herself if she went on this

way; made a prescription for her, scarcely no-ticing the child, and went off. As my presence could hardly be agreeable to either party, I re-tired also, pondering the case in my philosophical

"Worry is worse than work," said I, "without

On the next morning I saw Mrs. M-, brigh

I shall look in upon both of them again before

long; and, if I see any new aspects worth record-

ing, the reader may hear something more of my two neighbors, who are slowly exhausting their

Juggling Extraordinary.

military establishments to be found in any quar-

ing a strong resemblance to the feats recorded in

presence of Pharoah. Indeed, as it is well known

that the Hindoo tricks have been handed down

small rug, from which he never attempted to

me, on a form in front of the juggler. At a

course I was positively certain that the small coin

time than poor Mrs. M-

minutes; until agitation exhausted itself.

ooking at me with a sad, tearful face.

The child nodded his head in assent.

B-, moving toward the door. I followed. The child had just wakened from a long nap, and

"Lucy still gives satisfaction?"

ment's peace of mind for a week to come."

head to aching as if it would burst."

"Is he sick?"

sent for the doctor."

a first-rate cook.

"Why not?"

"That's Freddy, now."

"Does it hurt, love?"

aroused from sleep.

leave us.

the same time, a puff with his mouth. At that ever, I noticed a very slight deviation from the instant I felt my hands suddenly distend, and beright line of contact between two parts of a grape leaf. My wonder was how Mrs. B-had | come partly open, while I experienced a sensation

managed to discover the fact. I am sure it would as if a cold ball of dough, or something equally not have been revealed to one pair of eyes in a soft, nasty and disagreeable, was now between I started to my feet in astonishment of others, to my horror and alarm, (for of all created things may hereafter possess a historic interest: I detest and loathe the genus,) I saw a young snake, all alive-oh! and of all snakes in the world, a cobra-di-capello, folded, or rather coiled, be. Only to think of it! I sent the nurse out with him, yesterday, to get fresh air. She was where in the lower part of the town. Of course it was some low, dirty hovel, and among filthy, diseased children. Who knows but my little

across the floor. Hanging Gardens. "Oh, girls that are worth having never stay. She's the best cook I ever had; but I expect Enjoy your good cook while you have her. It will be time enough to be uncomfortable when she leaves, and that may not be in the next five She stopped suddenly, bent her head toward the door, and listened.

great many inexpensive designs, but they can be bought for a mere trifle at almost any seed store. he is one in every way fitted for the distinguished Only be careful, if you get up a design of your post to which he has been called. To me there was nothing beyond the warmth of own, to leave a hole in the bottom of the basket

for drainage, as that is indispensable.

And now, if you have your basket, put in the bottom some broken pieces of flower pots or river pebbles, and then some light, spongy, sandy soil; in this insert your plants, and give the whole a good wetting to settle the soil well around the roots, and if you keep it in a warm room be pargood wetting to settle the son wen around the roots, and if you keep it in a warm room be particular about wetting it every day; morning is the best time, as the earth soon dries. There are a great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and the great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and in the great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and in the great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and in the great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and in the great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and in the great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and in the great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and in the great many plants suitable for hanging baskets, and the great many plants suitable for hanging ba anything that has a trailing character will answer.

Those that live within reach of a green house can have a choice of a variety of plants. We would recommend the following: Senecio scandens, sedum seaboldii, Kennilworth ivy, fradescantin, sycopodium denticulatum. The wax plant, ice plant, zebra plant, periwinkles, mock strawberry, toadflax, love entangle, partridge berry, ground ivy, and a great many others. The above, however, are most suitable, and can be

All Sorts of Paragraphs. -Half a million packs of cards are made an-

"Freddy is sick.. He's getting the scarlet fever."
The girl looked frightened, and went hurriedly -A Southern paper says a novel and intoxi-cating liquor has been made from the cotton "Don't be alarmed, my dear Mrs. B-," said 1, trying to reassure her; "I am sure Freddy is not sick. Why his hand is no hotter than mine.

-The amount of Northern manufactures sold to the South in 1859 is estimated at \$240,000,000. -When a young lady hems handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she probably sews that she may wonder the babe's soft, warm flesh was burning

three pounds in weight per bushel more than the By the time the doctor arrived Freddy was playing about the floor as lively as a cricket, and I had succeeded in convincing Mrs. B—— that -You need not talk very much to get a reputation for sense. One good remark is better than

twenty dull or common ones.

-Blessed is he who dies in the flower of youth; is as if he had risen from the midst of a feast

the inaugural ceremonies of the Virginia Sena-tors, Messrs. Hunter and Mason. Sixteen Southerners, in all, were dumb to the call of the roll. since, they had a street masquerade, in which Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, and Harmarkably slim. His forehead is much wrinkled riet Beecher Stowe, were some of the characters and his locks flow over the shoulders, which

-When the women get into court their pertinacity is unrivalled. The Miss Shedden, whose efforts to establish the legitimacy of her father attracted so much attention in London circles. who pleaded his case in person, and who has struggled so many years in his behalf, is still not ate life at the University of Georgia, be subsediscouraged. It was supposed that the decision against her was final; but it seems she has appealed to the House of Lords. It is a woman, too, who persists to maintain her bear the decision quently went North, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. In 1836 he served as a captain of volunteers in the Creek who persists to maintain her honor against the war. In the next year he was elected to the Legentire family whose chief now sits on the throne of France; it is a woman who is claiming admission to the royal family of England under the Senator. In the late movement of Georgia he title of Princess Olive; while in our own country mortal life-one by work, and the other by worry. the famous Gaines case presents a parallel instance of unflinching perseverance. -THE MARRIAGE RING .- A Washington City

> A couple, very well known in this city, are at present arranging erms for a separation, to avoid the scandal of a judicial divorce, and a friend has been employed by the husband to negotiate the matter. The latest mission was in reference to a valuable ring, given to the wife before the marriage by the husband. "What," said the indignant wife, "do you venture to charge yourself with such a mission to me? Can you believe that I can tear myself fom a gift which alone recalls to me the days when my husband loved me? No! The ring is my only souvenir of happiness forever departed! 'Tis all (and here she wept)

that I now possess of a once loved husband.

six months before! The Negro Patriot.

thus disposes of that claim to that honorable been a consistent Democrat of the State rights mention in history : History and tradition are both sadly at fault if bing the leading lawyer, and, next to Clay, the Crispus was a patriot, or the son of a patriot.

According to the most reliable information from According to the most reliable information from these sources, he was neither more nor less than logical, and eloquent in presenting them before a turbulent, rowdy black man, temporarily in court, he is said to be an eminently successful tached to a coasting vessel then in harbor, and practitioner. For the last three years he has bound for North Carolina. He went into State street, not dreaming of becoming a patriot, or entertaining the remotest idea of becoming a Democratic Convention, which took ground hero; but because there was a row, and for the mere fun of the thing. He possessed the moral carry out her instructed opposition, Mr. Walker's qualities of a patriot in the ratio of his physical capacities as a mobocrat and buliy. Fortunately for his memory he was killed. If he has survived nder that window."

I looked to the place indicated, but my eyes keeping his seat, made a quick motion with his manner. As it happened, accident made him a

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

Political.

The Southern Confederacy. We gave a few days ago sketches of President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and to day we give and opening my hands, found there no coin; but, those of President Davis and his Cabinet, as they

JEFFERSON DAVIS, PRESIDENT. Few men have led a life more filled with stir roundly up. I threw it instantly to the ground, ring or eventful incidents than Jefferson Davis. trembling with rage and fear, as if already bit by A native of Kentucky, born about 1806, he went the deadly reptile, which began immediately to in early youth with his father to Mississippi, then crawl along the ground, to the alarm and amaze- a Territory, and was appointed by President Monment of every one present. The juggler now got up for the first time since he sat down, and catching hold of the snake displayed its length, which was nearly two feet—two feet all but an inch and placed in active service, being assigned to the a half. He then took it cautiously by the tail, command of General (then Colonel) Zachary and opening his own mouth to its widest extent, Taylor, who was stationed at the West. In the let the head of the snake drop into it, deliberately frontier wars of the time young Davis distincommenced to swallow the animal, till the end of guished himself in so marked a manner that when the tail was only visible; then making a sudden gulp, the whole of the snake was apparently swallowed.

guard thinself in so marked a mainter that when a new regiment of dragoons was formed, he at once obtained a commission as first Lieutenant.

During this time a romantic attachment sprang After this he came up to the spectators, and up between him and his prisoner, the famous opening his mouth wide permitted us to look into chief Black Hawk, in which the latter forgot his his wide, permitted us to look into his throat, but animosity to the people of the United States in no snake or snake's tail was visible—it was seemingly down his throat altogether. During the re- death was the bond of amity severed between the mainder of the performances we never saw this two brave men. In 1835 he settled quietly down snake again, nor did the man profess his ability upon a cotton plantation, devoting himself to a to make it reappear. But he performed another thorough and systematic course of political and snake trick which surprised us very much. He scientific education. He was married to a daughtook from a bag another cobra-di-capello, and, walking into the center of the room, inclosed it in his hands in a folded state. He waved or shook them for some time in this condition, and then opened his fists, when, hey! presto!—the snake his maiden speech. Soon the Mexican war broke was gone, and in its place appeared several small out, and a regiment of volunteers having been ones, which he suffered to fall from his hands, when they glided, with their peculiar undulating movement, almost like the waves of the sea, corps d'armee under Gen. Taylor. At Monterey and Buena Vista he and his noble regiment achieved the soldier's highest fame. Twice by We have all read of the famous hanging gar-dens of Babylon, and fancied how beautful they Wherever fire was hottest or danger to be enmust have been. Yet every lady reader can countered, there Col. Davis and the Mississipp have her miniature hanging garden, all the year round vernal and green. Indeed, there are no suitable pets for ladies but flowers and plants. There is a simultude between them almost poetical, and a house without either is indeed a desert. We wish that the scriptures contained a strict | the vacancy in the Senate of the United States injunction to cultivate the beautiful, for then, occasioned by the death of Gen. Speight, and in perhaps, the world would be more sweet and 1850 was elected to that body almost unanigrand than it is for want of fine and true appreciation of beauty in the souls of half the human signed his seat in the Senate to become the State race. But we did not set out to write a homily—only to advert to the ease with which a room, or windows, can be made pleasant all the year round in the "living green of summer," by hanging baskets, in which a variety of plants and flowers can grow, and by the blending give more pleasure to the eye. A basket planted with a good selection of trailing plants growing thrifty, is a very graceful and beautiful object, and it is over easy accomplishment. First, as to the kind of basket.

If you do not wish to go to any expense you. But we did not set out to write a homily rights candidate for Governor, but was defeated

can manufacture one yourself out of pieces of rough bark, or a small box covered with acorns, pine cones, etc., looks very rustic and appropriate; and, in fact, taste and ingenuity can invent a speaker he is clear, forcible and argumentative; ALEX. H. STEPHENS, VICE PRESIDENT.

1832 graduated at the head of his class. In 1834 he commenced the study of the law, and in less than twelve months was engaged in one of the most important cases in the country. His elo-quence has ever had a powerful effect upon juries, enforcing, as it does, arguments of admirable sim-plicity and legal weight From 1837 to 1840 he was a member of the Georgia Legislature. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was elected to Congress. He was a member of the Whig party in its palmiest days, but since its dissolution has acted with the men of the South. Such has been the upright, steadfast and patriotic policy he has pursued, that no one in the present era of faction and selfishness or suspicion has whispered an accusation of selfish motives or de grading intrigues against him. In the House he served prominently on the most important com-mittees, and effected the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill through the House at a time when its warmest friends despaired of success. He was subsequently appointed Chairman of the Commit-tee on Territories, and was also chairman of the special committee to which was referred the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Stephens is most dis tinguished as an orator, though he does not look like one who can command the attention of the House at any time or upon any topic. His health from childhood has been very feeble, being af-flicted with four abscesses and a continued de-rangement of the liver, which give him a con-—In a mill at Saxonville, Mass., they work and worship at the same time. Prayers and spindles are going at once.

Hangement of the first work they work and worship at the same time. Prayers and spindles are going at once. limbs visible through his garments, a stranger would never select him as the "John Randolph" of our time, more dreaded as an adversary and —The artificial propagation of fish has proved a complete success in Europe; the Tay breeding boxes, established in 1857, turn out 500,000 of study is perceptible as an adversary and more prized as an ally in a debate than any other member of the House of Representatives. He is a careful student, but so very careful that no trace of study is perceptible as a perceptible of study is perceptible. boxes, established in 1857, turn out 500,000 of study is perceptible as he dashes along in a young salmon every year.

—They make 200 Balmoral skirts daily at the Pontoosuc Mills, Mass. The red from coal tar, hosts of warm friends who are proud of his regard, with which they are colored, is said to be stunningly brilliant.

—The correspondents note the absence from the inaugural ceremonies of the Virginia Senators, Messrs. Hunter and Mason. Sixteen Southappearance of having undergone great bodily anish, and his advanced age and gray -In Charleston, South Carolina, a few nights | contribute to give to his eyes a restless, nervous

> vanced to the left gives to his whole contour an Hon, Robert Toombs was born in Wilkes Co. has been active and potential in the cause of secession. He has been called to a post of great importance-one which will serve to display all his merits as a statesman. Upon the sagacity of his counsels and the power of his pen much will depend in regard to the relationship of the Confederate States with the rest of the world.

stoop very much. A habit of wearing the hat ad-

S. MEMMINGER, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. There are few men in the South who are more ompetent, in point of ability and business ca-Treasury under the government of the Confede rate States than Mr. Memminger. Possessed of a high order of intellect, a student, learned and full of resources as an accomplished advocate, he is eminently a man of facts and details. LEROY POPE WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Leroy Pope Walker, is a lawyer of Hunts ville, Alabama, a native of that county (Madi-The friend insisted. The lady supplicated-grew son) and about forty-five years of age. He is obstinate—threatened to submit to a public divorce the eldest son of the late Major Walker, and one as a lesser evil than parting with the cherished of a family distinguished for talent and influence ring-and at last confessed that-she had sold it Two of his brothers are Hon. Percy Walker, who recently represented the Mobile district in Congress, and Hon. Judge Richard W. Walker, of Florence, chairman of the Alabama delegation in Senator Wilson, in a recent speech, said that the present Confederate Congress. Hon. L. P. the first martyr of the Revolution was a negro Walker at one time practiced law in South Alanamed CRISPUS ATTUCKS. The Boston Courier House of Representatives of the State. He has school. For the last ten years he has been lo History and tradition are both sadly at fault if cated at Huntsville, and has the reputation of beinfluence was marked and effective. He was one of the delegation sent to Charleston, and exerted himself ably in resisting the compromises offered. He has been a leader in the cause of the South.

> and deserves a place in the picture. JOHN PERKINS, JR., SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Hon. John Perkins, Jr., was born in Louisiana.

July 1, 1819. In 1840 he graduated at Yale College, and subsequently at the Law School of Harvard College. He began the practice of his profession in New Orleans. In 1851 he was

chosen a Judge of the Circuit Court of Louisiana Mr. Douglas said : which position he held until elected to Congress Mr. PRESIDENT: I cannot assent to the conin 1853, where he advocated State rights Demo cratic measures. Since 1856 he has devoted hir self to planting in his native State. The post of Secretary of the Navy to the Confederate States is a post requiring prompt energy and sound prac-tical judgment. A navy is to be organized, and, as we have recently had occasion to suggest at length, the manner of that organization is of sting consequence. Upon the wisdom exercised in fitting it to the wants of the South, and that as early as practicable, much property and many it is a peace offering rather than a war message. lives, not to say the confederacy's character be-fore the world, may depend. Mr. Perkins bears a high character.

HENRY T. ELLETT, POSTMASTER GENERAL. Mr. H. T. Ellett is the gentleman chosen to fill this important office. He is a native of the State of New Jersey, and studied law with the late Richard P. Thomson. His wife (now deceased) Richard P. Thomson. His wife (now deceased) was the daughter of ex Governor Seely, of Bridgeton. Mr. E. is a lawyer at Fort Gibson, Miss. His interest is closely identified with that of Mississippi, and he is said to sympathize with the revolutionists. He at one time represented his district in Congress, but declined a re-election. He also refused a prominent foreign mission tendered by President Buchanan, In 1846 he was elected to fill out the unexpired term of General Davis, when that gentleman resigned to take his position in the Mexican war. The appointment of Mr. Ellett, Postmaster General, is regarded as one highly fit to be made.

JUDAN P. BENJAMIN, ATTORNEY GENERAL. esteemed appropriate.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON. [From the Montgomery Daily Advertiser o. February 27.] On Monday the appointment of the following gentlemen was confirmed by the Congress as Commissioners to Washington: Hon. A. B. Roman of Louisiana; Hon. Martin

J. Crawford of Georgia; Hon. John Forsyth of

the United States. These appointments represent all shades of po-

demand an officer of rare administrative facul-ties, whose capacity and integrity should be sess the forts and other property, and to collect Constitution, and the counter attempt on the part wholly above suspicion, Whether Mr. Lincoln has or has not made a mistake in calling Smith to the head of this responsible Department, time and experience will determine. Suffice it now to say that the choice of How Could be sess the fores and other property, and to collect the revenue; but beyond these objects he will not use that power. I am unable to understand the property of the distinction between enforcing the property of the property of the distinction between enforcing the property of the property of the distinction between enforcing the property of the property of the distinction between enforcing the property of the propert to say, that the choice of Hon. Caleb B. Smith duty to enforce the revenue laws, why is it not for this perticular office, has surprised the President's best friends here as well as elswhere. What right has he to say that he will enforce ple do originate such amendments to the Consti-There is abundant reason to believe that it was done in fulfillment of an unfortunate pledge made in Mr. Lincoln's behalf at the time of the will not enforce the laws which protect the the Republican party, in violation of the Chicago the nomination at Chicago. If he has since been rights of persons and property to the extent that platform, and against the right of Congress to led to regret this, in consequence of the urgent and multiplied remonstrances which have been States? I reject the distinction; it cannot be poured in upon him, he has kept his own counsel. justified in law or in morals. If taxes are to be it.

Mr. Smith was with Mr. Lincoln in Congress, and collected, and the revenue laws are to be enthe tenacity with which the name of Caleb B. will read it: Smith was held on to for the Department of the Interior, was the pledge before mentioned. Indiana was to have a place in the Cabinet; that place was the Interior Department; and Caleb B.

Where hostility to the United States in any time.

Where hostility to the United States in any time.

If the people shall say that it shall be the duty of Congress to protect slavery everywhere in the territories, Mr. Lincoln is pledged not to oppose that. If the people shall say in their amendment that Congress to protect slavery everywhere in the territories, Mr. Lincoln is pledged not to oppose that. If the people shall say in their amendment that Congress to protect slavery everywhere in the territories, Mr. Lincoln is pledged not to oppose that. If

Smith was the man for the place. The Post right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irrita-Indiana, for it would not suit that gentleman; nor to forego, for the time, the use of such offices.

the Territories, Mr. Lincoln is pledged not to opton to forego, for the time, the use of such offices. The result is before the country; and it is to be hoped that considerations of the undeniable distrust which attends such a nomination in so many of the breakers which have so disastrously wrecked all his former ventures in posts of responsibility. Should this be the result, the coun-

vation to power. A letter from Galveston to the New Orleans Delta says that Major McClure, formerly wish to invite the attention of the Senate to it Secretary of State of Indiana, has resigned his Secretary of State of Indiana, has resigned his position as Paymaster in the Army, and accepted Lincoln stands pledged to that policy which will a position from the Texas Commissioners. Capt. lead to a peaceful solution, and against every Reynolds, late Assistant Quartermaster, has done the same. Both were stationed at San Antonio. lately surrendered by Gen. Twiggs to the author ities of Texas.

A TRIUMPH .- Mrs. GAINES has finally tri umphed, the United States Supreme Court giving a decision in her favor and gave such directions as will place her in possession of all the estate of DANIEL CLARK, and pronouncing her his only legitimate child. This is a wonderful instance of

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best facilitate peace, he is pledged to omit to en

struction which the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Clingman) has placed upon the President's Inaugural. I have read it carefully, with a view Moultre would tend to a peaceful solution, he of ascertaining distinctly what the policy of the Administration is to be. The inaugural is charwould tend to a peace and war, he is pledged not would tend to violence and war, he is pledged not acterized by ability, and by directness on certain points; but with such reservations and qualifiacations as require a critical analysis to arrive at its true construction on other points. I have made would tend to violence and war, he is pledged not to recapture it; if the enforcement of the laws in the seceding States would tend to facilitate a peaceful solution, he is pledged to their enforcement. such an analysis, and come to the conclusion that ment; if the omission to enforce those laws would Having examined it critically, I think I can demonstrate that there is no foundation for the apprehension which has been spread through the prehension which has been spread through the abandonment of Fort Sumter and the withdrawal

to collect the revenue under all circumstances. Sir, this is the only construction that I can put and to execute the laws in all the States, no mat upon this clause. If this be not the true interter what may be the circumstances that surround him. I do not understand that to be the char- line of policy that he had indicated was stated acter of the message. On the contrary, I under vaguely; but there is not a pledge to use coercion; stand it to contain a distinct pledge that the policy of the Administration shall be conducted with a pledge to recapture an arsenal; there is not a exclusive reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties. True, the President indicates a certain line of policy which he intends to pursue, so far as it may be consistent with the it only when that course tends to a peaceful solupeace of the country, but he assures us that this policy will be modified and changed whenever necessary to a peaceful solution of these difficul

The name of the Hon. J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana, has been confirmed as Attorney Genon certain points; on certain other points it is ex. the inaugural address of the President. It is a eral. Mr. Benjamin is distinguished as one of plicit. The message is explicit and certain upon much more conservative document than I had the profoundest jurists and most accomplished advocates in the country. He is of the Old Line Whig class of State rights politicians, and his recent speeches in the United States Senate won for him universal admiration. No selection could have been made for Attorney General of the Confederate States which would be so generally esteemed appropriate.

The message is explicit and certain upon the point that the President will not, directly or indirectly, interfere with the institution of slavery within the States—is specific upon the point that he will do everything in his power to give a faithful execution to the Constitution and the laws for the return of fugitive slaves—is explicit upon the point that he will not oppose such amendments to stands pledged by the inaugural to a peaceful sothe Constitution as may be deemed necessary to settle the slavery question and restore peace to the country. Then, it proceeds to indicate a line often and whenever a change is necessary to preof policy for his administration. He declares that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union remains unbroken. I do not suppose any tration. Now a few words upon the President's man can deny the proposition, that in contempla-tion of law, the Union remains intact, no matter the remedies for those difficulties. In a manner Alabama.

Mr. Roman has been Governor of Louisiana, and was formerly of opposition politics, having been a supporter of Mr. Bell in the recent content for Politics of the Pol

"Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part. I shall perform it, so far as is practicable, unless"—unless what? Let us see what the

the United Statements represent all tabased on political and partisant opinion, and the gentlement being well qualified for the duties of their mission, we doubt not that the selections are good.

The Interior Deartment and the Present Receivers?

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinn and Commercial thus refers to the extent and responsibility of the Interior Department, many the selection of Secretary, and the influences which determined in the secondition, on which he will not enforce the laws in the secondition, on which he will not enforce the laws in the secondition of Secretary, and the Interior, Cale B. Smith, Esq. 1

Next comes the new Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Cale B. Smith, Esq. 2

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extending business is alone sufficient in importance and amount to demand the entire attention of an administrative officer of the first order of ability. This department involves the execution and application of the entire patent laws of the United States; the collection and publication of sacets, plants and cuttings, and the charge of all matters connected with our copyright system. The Commissioner of Patents, who acts under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, holds an office which is reckoned second in importance to none under a seat in the Cabinet itself.

Besides all these five divisions, the Department of the Interior has the supervision of all its marshals, clerks and attorneys, the management of all the public buildings of the United States; on both sides of the Rocky Mountains; the charge of all the public buildings of the United States; the collection of the Servethe affairs of the penitentiary, hospital and insane asylum of the District of Columbia; and the construction and management of the public works of the United States, including three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

So vast and complicated an office as this, running far beyond any other in the service of the business submitted to its control, would seem to the control would seem to the control would seem to the proper and the will recetate the twill assent the proposed amendments to the States take the initiative, as weld in the threat hull ex business submitted to its control, would seem to among the people anywhere." He will use the on the part of Congress to prohibit slavery withit is supposed old associations may have con- forced, the laws that offord protection, as a tributed to influence him in adhering to him compensation for the taxes, must also be enforced. through all opposition. But the chief cause of The next paragraph is also objectionable. I

Smith was held on to for the Department of the | Where hostility to the United States in any interior

was Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who was urged by I rejoice to know that he will not attempt to say that they are in favor of the Critte half the North, as conspicuously fitted for the force obnoxious strangers to hold office in the osition dividing the territory by a geographical line on the principle of an equitable partition, Post Office Department—the man whom Indiana interior places where public sentiment is hostile; line on the principle of an equitable par but why draw the distinction between "interior Mr. Lincoln says he will not oppose that. He is localities" and exterior places? Why the dis- in favor of such amendments as will settle the tinction between the States in the interior and question forever, by an express provision of the those upon the sea board? If he has the power Constitution, and he leaves the people and their quarters, and a sense of the vigilant criticism in the one case, he has it in the other; if it be representatives to devise what those amendments with which his official acts will be regarded, may his duty in the one case, it is his duty in the other. shall be, and he will accept them cheerfully, and There is no provision of the Constitution or the not throw any obstructions in the way of their laws which anthorizes a distinction between the adoption. places upon the sea-board and the places in the

try will have no reason to regret his present ele-This brings me to the consideration of another clause in the message which I deem the most important of all, and the key to his entire policy. I rejoiced when I read this declaration, and I policy that leads to the contrary. I will read the paragraph:

The course here indicated will be followed, unless cur-The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and hope of a peaceful solution of the National troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

Tresident, in these recommendations, has not been faithful to the principles of his party, as well as to the honor and safety of his country. Whatever departure from party platforms he has made in these recommendations should be regarded as an evidence of patriotism, and not an act of infi-

After indicating the line of policy which he would pursue, if consistent with the peace of the inaugural aright, he has sunk the partisan in the what woman's perseverance and persistence can accomplish.

country, he tells us emphatically that that course patriot, and he is entitled to the thanks of all concomplish.

country, he tells us emphatically that that course patriot, and he is entitled to the thanks of all concomplish.

be inferred from anything I have said or have be inferred from anything I have said or have omitted to say, that I have any political sympathy with his administration, or that I expect that any contingency can happen in which I may be identified with it. I expect to oppose his administration with all my energy on those great principles which have separated parties in former times; but on this one question, that of preserving the Union by a peaceful solution of our present difficulties—that of preventing any future difficulties by such an amendment of the Constitution as will settle the question by an express provision—if I under the question by an express provision—if I understand his true intent and meaning, I am with

Mr. President, if the result shall prove that, 1 have put a wrong construction on the inaugural, I shall deplore the consequences which a belligerent and aggressive policy may inflict upon our beloved country, without being responsible in any degree for the disasters and calamities which may follow. I believe I have placed upon it its made "with a view and hope of a peaceful solution." In other words, if the collection of the
revenue leads to a peaceful solution, it is to be
collected; if the abandonment of that policy is
necessary to a peaceful solution, the revenue is
not to be collected; if the recapture of Fort

May foliow. I believe I have placed upon it is
true interpretation. I know I have put the patriotic construction on it. I believe the action of
the President will justify that construction. I will
never relinquish that belief and hope until he
shall have done such acts as render it impossible
to preserve the peace of the country and the unity of the States. Sir, this Union can not be pre-served by war. It can not be cemented by blood It can only be preserved by peaceful means. And when our present troubles shall have been settled, future difficulties can only be prevented by constitutional amendments which will put an end to all controversy by express provision. These remedies and preventives have been clearly marked out by the President in his inaugural. All I ask that his administration shall force them; if maintaining possession of Fort Sumter would facilitate peace, he stands pledged adhere to them and carry them out in good faith. Let this be done, and all who join in the good Let this be done, and all who join in the good work will deserve and they will receive the applause and approbation of a grateful country. No partisan advantage can be taken, no positical capital should be made, out of a generous act of noble patriotism. While I expect to oppose the administration upon the political issues of the day, I trust I shall never hesitate to do justice to those who has their description to the Constitution. those who, by their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, show that they love their country more than their party.

North and South - Their Commerce and Population. Some of the anti-slavery journals of the North have been recently making comparisons between the growth of commerce and population at the South and the North; and, taking their cue from Helper's book, they are indulging in considerable sophistry and misrepresentation of course to the advantage of the North and the detriment of the I submit, then, to the Senate whether the South. For instance, they assume that because the population of the fifteen Southern States is only twelve and a half millions, and that of the nineteen Northern States is nearly nineteen millions, or one-third more, that the North is im-mensely prosperous and the South miserably slow. But while they quote the figures from the census tables, they carefully keep out of view the fact of the artificial increase which the North has received by emigration from Europe—the result of revolution and misgovernment in the Old World. From this source alone the popula-tion of the Northern States has added to its num-bers not less than eight millions of people within the last half a century, and to its capital, in money and labor, all the little property, the skill, industry and enterprise of just that number. The South, meantime, has gained comparatively nothing from this source; but in fact and truth the growth of the Southern States, by natural means,

as been just as great as that of the North.

As to the material prosperity of the two sec tions, comparisons are drawn between some of the North-western States and the cotton Statesbetween Illinois and Georgia, for example. Now if there be a State in the Union which owes more to the influence of immigration than another, it is Illinois; and moreover, to compare the growth of a new State with an old one, in almost the first decade of the former's existence, with labor and capital flowing into it from abroad, as it has done n the North-western region, is absurd. We all know to what circumstances the North-western States owe their great increase in population and cultivation, and we know that the Southern States have not shared the advantages of these circumstances. It is to immigration from Europe and from the Atlantic States, and to the fever of land speculation, that the new States of the West are indebted for their sudden prosperity. But in the matter of solid financial stamina it is tolly to compare the West with the South. The West, with all its advantages, is hardly able to pay its way. It is only upon the splendid future before it that one can predict anything for that section of country. The South, on the contrary has always been sound in its financial concerns. It pays its debts. Commercial transactions with the South have always been secure operations—not

mere gambling speculations, as with the West.

But it is urged that the South has only one staple. This is not so; it possesses in abundance four great staples—essential to the whole civilized world—cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar. And it it were not more profitable to raise these products and buy grain from the Western States, the Southern fields could grow cereals as well in much larger quantities than they are raised now.

Taking the cue again from Helper, the antislavery journals argue that the South pays only one-tenth of the duties on foreign imports. Now we will venture to assert that more than half the luxuries paying high duties—such as wines, rich silks and velvets, jewelry and other items—are consumed in the South, although the duties are collected in Northern ports. The West uses very little of these articles; the Atlantic States, of course, consume their proportion; but haif of the entire importation of luxuries goes to the South It is the poorest sophistry to represent the amount of duties collected in the Southern custom houses as the test of the contribution of the South to the revenues of the Government. No matter at what port of entry the duties are imposed, it is the consumer of dutiable articles who indirectly pays the impost, and in this regard the Southern States Again, it is said that all the cash capital is con

Again, it is said that all the cash capital is centered in the North. It is true the great bulk of cash capital is in the Northern States, but where is it? Not in Wisconsin or in Illinois, nor in Vermont or New Hampshire. It is in the large Atlantic cities—in New York, Boston and Philadelphia; but if the Southern Confederacy is to become permanent through the hostile policy of the present Administration, there may be a very material change in its location before long. Already we hear of large houses here breaking up and going South; and it is not only the merchats who will transfer their business in that direction, but even the manufacturers of New England will be soon following; the mill owners and manufacturers of Lynn and Marblehead and Lowell will remove to Virginia and the other border States if ers of Lynn and Marblehead and Lowell will re-move to Virginia and the other border States if the Southern Confederacy maintains its indepen-dence permanently; and then what becomes of our cash capital and of our property of every des-cription. They will go to the dogs before many years have elapsed. It is very well for the anti-slavery newspapers to get up articles based upon Helper's false tables of finances and statistics, en-deavering to prove that the North enjoys all the prosperity of the country, and that the South is weak, poor and despicable. But the theory is not true, and if the political events now transpiring do not assume an amicable complexion before long, that theory will be put to a bitter test, as we shall discover when too late .- N. Y. Herald.

There was a grand Union ball at Portland

Monday night in honor of inauguration day. came off in Lancaster Hall, which was tastefull decorated on the occasion. The following mottoes appeared on the walls: "It is no question of party, it is no question of

olicy, it is a question involving the existence of he Union and the existence of the Government. I am for the Union, and the equal rights of the Jan. 7, 1861. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

"Better that all party platforms be scattered to the winds; better that all political organizations be broken up: better that the politician and public man in America be consigned to political martyrdom, than the Union be destroyed, and Jan. 3, 1861. S. A. Douglas' Speech.

What more can be asked? If the people, when they come to amend the Constitution, shall

Taking these two propositions together, I find much cause for hope, for encouragement, in this

inaugural. First, his policy will be peaceful and not aggressive; he will do no act that tends to colli-

sion, but will modify his course always with the

view and hope of a peaceful solution; and, second, inasmuch as the difficulties arise out of the ab-

sence of an express provision on the slavery

question, he will favor such measures as will ena-

ble the people to settle that question by an ex-press provision in the Constitution.

Now, sir, far be it from me to intimate that the

"Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name and thing; all are subordinate, and they ought to disdetermine that Congress shall have no power upon the subject of slavery anywhere, except to surrender fugitive slaves and to prohibit the African slave trade, Mr. Lincoln will not oppose it. appear in the presence of the great question of Union. So far as I am concerned, in shall be so." Jan. 12, 1861. W. H. SEWARD's Speech. "My object is peace—my object is reconcilia-tion. My purpose is not to make up a case for the North, or to make up a case for the South. I

am an American, and I know no locality in America-that is my country. My heart, my sentiments, my judgment demand of me that I should pursue such a course as shall promote the good and the harmony and the union of the whole country. This I shall do, God willing, to the end of the chapter." DANIEL WEBSTER. "Cultivate peace and harmony with all, Religion and morality enjoin this conduct."
WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address

"Let peace be preserved; for in peace is the only hope of the Union." THE GRAVES AND CILLEY DUEL .- A COTTOSPO

ent of the Portland Argus, writing from Wisconsin at the residence of Gen. Jones, who acted as second in the Cilley duel, says:

Learning I was from Maine, the General alluded to the affair, expressed admiration for Mr. Cilley, and deep regret for the unhappy termination of the issue. Graves died the victim to regrets and the most horrible of horrors. Two years he passed in sleepless nights, with rooms lighted and with watching friends, whom he was unwilling to have for a moment leave his presence.

He consumed the hours of night in walking to and fro, in frightful starts, in moans, and groans, and tears, and in wild exclamations. At length, worn out with mental anguish, grief unmitigated, and wasting watchfulness, the unhappy man expired. Thus I had it from the lips of a clergyman, his neigdbor, and thus was avenged the manes of the murdered Cilley.